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**EARLY STAGES OF THE CIVIL WAR – OPEN NOTEBOOK QUIZ**

**A. Abraham Lincoln B. Jefferson Davis C. Robert E. Lee**

**D. Ulysses S. Grant E. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson F. George B. McClellan**

**G. Benjamin Butler H. Pierre T. G. Beauregard**

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**I. The Anaconda Plan J. Emancipation Proclamation K. Shiloh**

**L. Peninsula Campaign M. Battle of Bull Run N. Battle of Antietam**

**O. Chancellorsville P. USS *Monitor* V. CSS *Virginia* Q. Fredericksburg**

\_\_\_\_\_1. He was the commander at Fort Monroe in Hampton who began to accept runaway enslaved African-Americans as “contraband of war.” Later during the war, he would declare that any Southern woman who insulted a Union soldier should be treated as a common prostitute! The Beast!

\_\_\_\_\_2. During this series of battles, Robert E. Lee outsmarted and outmaneuvered the timid George B. McClellan. The campaign included the Seven Days’ Battles and took place near present day Williamsburg and Yorktown.

\_\_\_\_\_3. He suspended the *writ of habeas corpus* and place anyone who hinted at pro-Confederate views in the state of Maryland in prison – without trial, and without explaining the charges against them.

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the victor at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and later Vicksburg. Eventually, Lincoln placed him in control of the entire Union army as General-in-Chief.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He was in charge of the attack on Fort Sumter in April of 1861, and commanded the Confederate forces in Virginia during the Battle of Manassas Junction – before Lee took over the Army of Northern Virginia.

\_\_\_\_\_6. This former professor of Mathematics at Virginia Military Institute was responsible for turning the tide of the battle at first Manassas. He and his soldiers stood their ground against the oncoming Union soldiers, and sent them on a “Great Skedaddle” back to Washington, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_7. This was the first major encounter of the Civil War between Union and Confederate armies, and it was a decisive victory for the South. Union soldiers fled back to Washington, D.C. in a disorderly rout.

\_\_\_\_\_8. This was the first engagement between ironclad ships, and it took place in the Chesapeake Bay. The Union vessel was victorious; the Confederate ship had to be scuttled when Norfolk surrendered.

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\_\_\_\_\_9. He was appointed to lead the Union soldiers – indeed, simply to train them to fight – after Irvin McDowell’s men were routed at the Battle of Bull Run – or Manassas Junction. In 1864, after he had been fired for inaction, he ran for President against Lincoln as a “Peace Democrat.”

\_\_\_\_\_10. This was the overall plan for Union victory devised by General Winfield Scott. The plan consisted of several parts: a blockade around Southern ports, control over the Mississippi River, and dividing the South into isolated regions.

\_\_\_\_\_11. This battle was Robert E. Lee’s first attempt at winning a major victory on Northern territory. He though such a victory may bring European allies into the war on behalf of the Confederacy. Instead, after his army was defeated in a horrific bloodletting, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

\_\_\_\_\_12. This April 1862 battle resulted in close to 20,000 casualties – more than any battle to date. It was such a costly victory for the Union that many called for the resignation of General Ulysses S. Grant.

\_\_\_\_\_13. This battle was a Confederate victory in May of 1863. General Joseph Hooker and his men were outflanked by Robert E. Lee and the famed “Stonewall” Brigade. Unfortunately for the Confederacy, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was killed during the fighting.

\_\_\_\_\_14. He was the President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

\_\_\_\_\_15. This executive order of the President freed all enslaved men and women in parts of the South still in active rebellion against the Union. If you were living in Princess Anne County at the time, tough luck. The proclamation was allowed as a military necessity only! When the war came to an end, it might have been rescinded were it not for the ratification of the 13th Amendment.

\_\_\_\_\_16. He led the Confederate Army and was the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

\_\_\_\_\_17. The Union suffered a devastating defeat during this December 1862 battle; Ambrose Burnside’s men died thousands at a time attempting to capture Marye’s Heights in the city.